

We've Told Truth, Don't Let Us Die, Rosenbergs Tell Truman

Daily Worker

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JACKIE ROBINSON HAILS MEET TO END BIAS IN PARKCHESTER

"All of us who are interested in equal opportunity for all commend you on what you are intending to do," Jackie Robinson, pioneer Negro big league ballplayer, said in a message to a Bronx-wide conference to break down jimcrow barriers in Parkchester Saturday. The 50,000-tenant development of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in the Bronx is now trying to evict Mr. and Mrs. Michael Decatur, first Negro family to live there in its 12-year existence. The fam-

ily sub-let an apartment last summer from friends. An eviction notice was stayed by the courts last October for three months. The stay runs until Jan. 24, when the family is due to be evicted unless the company is forced to back down. The jimcrow setup in this huge development has been challenged for the past three years by a group of tenants organized into the Parkchester Committee to End Discrimination in Housing.

Saturday's conference, initiated by this group, widened the campaign into a Bronx-wide one. Attended by representatives and observers from 50 organizations and by a number of Parkchester tenants, the conference set up a continuations committee headed by Arthur Allen, secretary-treasurer of Local 475 of the CIO's International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE); Sol Cobitt, chairman of the Bronx Division of the (Continued on Page 6)

By MILTON HOWARD

In a 43-page document that will stir the conscience of the world, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg appealed directly to President Truman on Saturday to halt their scheduled execution on the ground that they were innocent and that the death sentence against them is a product of hysteria and vengeance.

"You must determine," they told the President, "whether this is a verdict so certain in its rectitude that this great nation can afford, in not staying the hand of the executioner, to risk its reputation

for justice and decency."

Meanwhile, the cry "Save the Rosenbergs!" was being heard in all parts of the world. Prominent conservatives, liberal weeklies, Jewish Labor-Zionist publications, France's leading Right Wing paper, Figaro, and scores of ministers, Rabbis, and others joined the plea for presidential clemency.

Vigils, like the Washington round-the-clock vigil continued.

U. S. embassies in Ottawa, Canada, Sydney, Australia, and London, were being picketed by committees of clergymen and trade unionists asking commutation of the death sentence for the two East Side parents charged with "conspiracy to commit espionage" but actually framed as "atom spies" solely on the word of one man and sentenced by a judge breathing war hysteria and the myth of the "atomic secret."

From her death cell in Sing Sing prison, where the execution by electric chair had been scheduled for the night of Jan. 14, Ethel Rosenberg, mother of two small sons, asked the President to save her and her husband's life as follows:

"The primary reason, I assert, and my husband with me, is that we are innocent. We are innocent . . . this is the whole truth."

"We have been told again and again until we have become sick at heart that our proud defense of our innocence is arrogant, and maintained not by a desire to maintain our integrity but to achieve the questionable 'glory' of some undefined 'martyrdom!'"

Affirming their desire for life, they told President Truman:

"We are not martyrs or heroes, nor do we wish to be. We do not want to die. We are innocent. To forsake this truth is to pay too high a price even for the priceless gift of life—for life thus purchased we could not live in dignity and self-respect."

In their appeal to the President, (Continued on Page 6)



ROBINSON

Bus Rally Cheers Move to Widen Labor Aid to Strike

By ELIHU S. HICKS

Michael J. Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers Union, yesterday told 4,500 cheering bus strikers that the union would move to rally all labor and the workers on the city-owned lines behind the strike. The workers, gathered at St. Nicholas Arena, cheered calls for extension of the strike, if necessary, to the subways and other city-owned surface lines.

Quill said, "We may have to rally all labor and all TWU members to in this strike." The rally held at St. Nicholas arena, had heard representatives of the subway workers pledge, "Subway workers will back strikers up 100 percent."

Daniel Martin, Local 100 vice-president and representative of the IRT workers, revealed at the city was asking TWU subway workers to work overtime today to handle the tremendous overload caused

by the strike. He assure the striking bus drivers that the subway workers were not considering working overtime.

John O'Connell, TWU executive board member, announced that messages of support had been received from the CIO Brewery Workers and the AFL Bakery and Confectionary Workers Local 1.

An expanded executive board meeting including subway representatives and city owned bus lines, was called for tomorrow (Tuesday) 8 p.m. The meeting will act on further strike strategy.

Quill warned, "The strike may go into many weeks," but he assured the workers that there would be no compromise on demands.

He said that the small companies were threatening not to take back all of the strikers, but he declared, "As long as one man will stand to lose his day's work under our new contract, there will be no contract. This fight is the fight of every man and woman of the TWU."

The rally considered an appeal by the Board of Trade to go back to work so that "the businesses in the city would not continue to

lose money." The appeal was unanimously rejected, and Quill tore up the telegram.

'Worker' Demands FBI Stop Harassing Staff Members

The New York Daily Worker, in a telegram to Attorney General James McGranery, revealed that FBI agents have been accosting and harassing members of its staff, and charged an invasion of freedom of the press.

The paper cited two specific staff members, Negro Affairs editor Abner W. Berry and assistant manager Emanuel Levin, as having been subjected to the attempts at intimidation.

The text of the wire, signed by Alan Max, managing editor, follows:

Attorney General McGranery, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

During the past few months a number of Daily Worker staff members, including Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs editor, and Emanuel Levin, our assistant business manager, have been accosted and harassed by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In some cases, our staff members have been repeatedly accosted by agents who made it clear that an attempt was being made to recruit stoolpigeons and to frighten people into leaving the paper. In several cases, the activity of the FBI agents

has been of such a character as to impress friends and neighbors of their victims—that a job on this newspaper carried with it the taint of criminality.

We hold that this activity of the FBI is an invasion of the freedom of the press, freedom of speech and personal security. The activities of these secret agents, many of whom have snooped among friends and neighbors of our staff members, have borne no fruit. The persistence in such activity demonstrates to us the dangerous and stealthy way in which the basic freedom of all citizens, guaranteed by the Bill of Rights are being undermined.

We stand by the constitutional rights of our editors and staff members to fight both personally and professionally for a peaceful world, for the cause of the working class and the Negro people, without molestation by your department or any other government agency.

We demand that the FBI be ordered immediately to cease their interference with our publication.

ALAN MAX,
Managing Editor.

Pettis Perry Will Make Final Plea Today to Foley Sq. Jury

By HARRY RAYMOND

The final defense plea to the jury in the Foley Square Smith Act trial is scheduled to conclude today (Monday) with a three-hour address to the jury by Pettis Perry, Negro leader and alternate member of the Communist Party's national committee.

Perry, one of the 13 defendants who is acting as his own lawyer, will follow defense attorney John T. McTernan, who addressed the jury for more than five hours last week, will conclude his summary this morning before Perry winds up the defense argument.

Analyzing government evidence,

McTernan told the jury the prosecution failed to show the defendants had been engaged in a "conspiracy to teach and advocate overthrow of the government by force and violence." According to the wording of the indictment, he said, a conviction could not be obtained unless it was shown beyond reasonable doubt that the defendants had conspired to advocate overthrow of the U. S. government in existence in June, 1951.

He told the jury they could not under the law convict the 13 for advocating overthrow of "some fascist government or 'some old fashioned tyranny, such as Marx

and Engels wrote about." He warned the jurors against being taken in by the "sleight-of-hand phase" of the trial, the "(Louis F.) Budenz phase" of the "purchased definition" of Marxism-Leninism. Budenz, the FBI informer who admitted he was paid a total of \$70,000 for writings and testimony, was the star government witness. He tried to simplify the prosecutor's problem by stating Marxism-Leninism was a code phrase for "force and violence."

McTernan turned to the Marxist books the prosecution offered as evidence.

"The prosecution," he said, (Continued on Page 8)

Tenants Let Dewey Know They Won't Permit Rent Control To Be Killed

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY. GOV. DEWEY delivered a 9,800-word message to the 1953 legislature which convened Wednesday—but only 170 words of it dealt with rent control, one of the most critical issues in the state. His brevity on an issue affecting millions of families and in the face of reports by his own State Rent Commission of soaring rentals and mass evictions, belied his pious assurance that he would "continue a system of controls so that tenants will not be subjected to unjustifiable rent increases."

THE GOVERNOR'S message was quickly denounced by Louis Peck, Bronx Democratic Assemblyman and outstanding tenant spokesman in the legislature. Peck introduced a bill—one of the first in the new session—to extend the present law until June 30, 1955. The act expires this June 30.

He said he was still anxious to repeal the 15 percent "voluntary" rent boosts in two-year leases and to enact moratoriums on evictions. "But the main job is to hold the line," he told this reporter.

HIS VIEW was that with a 64-man Republican majority in both Houses and with demands for a 20 percent rent rise by the Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee, a landlords' lobbying group, "we must fight to extend even the minimum, inadequate rent control now on the books."

Unless the people unite to keep rent control as law, "we're liable to see all of it abolished and landlords free to run hog-wild."

Peck said the Governor's message "opens the door to efforts by realty lobbyists to seek that 20 percent increase."

Tenant organizations and all sections of labor, however, have already warned the State Legislature that they don't intend to let rent controls die. Most organizations have declared they will fight for a stronger measure than the present one. The CIO is demanding stronger rent and housing safety provisions.

MILLIONS of tenants have found under the current law only rent rises, evictions, fire-trap coffins, disease and hardship, and are wondering if even the minimum inadequate "safeguards" will disappear after that. Is it possible, they ask, that the 1953 Legislature would dare to eliminate every vestige of control leaving landlords free to charge anything from \$15 to \$50 a month more for their apartments?

Already, in many thousands of homes, families are paying 125 to 250 percent more in rent under "Rent Control" than they paid in 1950 before the law was enacted.

NEVERTHELESS, a Republican member of the all-powerful Assembly Ways and Means Committee last month blandly proposed further "relaxing" rent controls. How much more he can "relax" these controls without making the public parks and the sidewalks part of the state's "housing" program is difficult to envisage. For instance:

The State Rent Commission admitted in December that the average monthly rent rise for thou-

sands of families was \$5.55 for the month of November alone. It reported that 612 families were evicted that month. It revealed that 28,068 landlord applications of the 58,519 who applied last Nov. 1 for rent increases were approved.

Gov. Dewey likes to boast how he "saved" tenants from greedy landlords through his 15 percent "voluntary" rent rise clause provided in "voluntary" two-year leases. But the State Rent Commission said that of 13,682 applications in November for each "voluntary" increase, 11,460 were approved and only 333 denied. The remaining 1,889 landlord pleas were left pending.

During August the State approved 27,834 rent hikes, granted 513 eviction applications. By Sept. 16 another 30,745 rent boosts had been okayed and another 921 families made homeless.

THESE ARE ONLY some of the signs of the grim war waged by real estate interests against the tenants of New York. Month after month the battle raged with thousands of families, most of them Negroes and Puerto Ricans, the major casualties. Headlines such as "2 Die, 39 Homeless in Tenement Fire" (New York Times, Jan. 2, 1953) have become a daily reflection of the life and death housing

Negro Unionist Wins \$400 Suit Against Cop



HILLIARD ELLIS

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The false arrest of a leading Negro trade unionist here has resulted in a \$400 judgment against a Fifth District police officer.

Hilliard Ellis, organizer for Local 453 of the CIO United Auto Workers charged officer William Trigg with falsely arresting him on April 2, 1949. Ellis testified he had been forced to remain overnight in the Detective Bureau because he resented being accosted on the street by the policeman.

Represented by attorney Irving Meyers, Ellis told the court he was leaving the "Big Ten" restaurant on 47th Street when he was stopped by Trigg's partner officer Younger. Ellis was made to accompany Younger to his squad where Trigg then searched the unionist.

After the search, Ellis was told he could go on his way, but when Ellis demanded to know Trigg's name the policeman arrested him on a charge of "disorderly conduct." Ellis remained in jail for more than 24 hours before union attorneys located him after his wife reported him missing.

When brought to trial, Ellis was quickly acquitted on the disorderly conduct charge and he in turn filed suit against Trigg for false arrest. Last week's victory was the second won by Ellis in recent weeks. Previously Ellis won damages from the Barclay Hotel Restaurant after charging it had discriminated against him because of race.

HOUSING CONFERENCE WIRES DEWEY

Extension of the State Rent Control Law, slated to end June 30, and strengthening of its provisions are urged in a telegram to Gov. Dewey by the Sponsors and Continuators Committee of the Conference of "Housing Today and Tomorrow."

The committee also announced that an Emergency Conference on Rent Control will be held at the McBurney Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, 215 West 23rd St., Sat., 1 to 5 p.m. Churches, trade unions, and community organizations will participate, the committee said.

Rev. Herminio L. Perez, chairman of the Conference Committee, commenting on the wire to Dewey, pointed out that a housing shortage still exists which makes strong rent control imperative. "The raising of rents or further decontrol of dwellings would affect the well-being of every family," stated Rev. Perez. "We recommend holding down the rent level, and recontrolling apartments where tenants are now paying exorbitant rents, as there are no places for them to move to."

The wire to Gov. Dewey also stressed the importance of house services and removal of housing violations.

A telegram was also sent to Assemblyman D. Mallory Stevens, chairman of the State Rent Commission.

The Administrator of the State Rent Law, Joseph D. McGoldrick was asked to call state-wide public hearings on rent control, including one in New York City.

Chicago Tenants Fight Project 'Loyalty' Oath

CHICAGO.—An intensive fight-back against thought-control oaths for tenants in the federal housing projects here took shape this week in a series of meetings and actions.

A group of 40 tenant leaders, who met last week at the Metropolitan Community Church, took these steps:

Some 15,000 protest leaflets were prepared for distribution to the tenants in all projects here who are being asked to take an oath that neither they nor their families are members of the 212 organizations on the so-called "Attorney General's List."

Letters are going out to church groups and labor organizations, asking their support in the fight against the oaths.

A test case will be carried in to the courts to get the oath declared unconstitutional.

THE MEETING, chaired by Ruby Callier, chairman of the Tenants Council at Cabrini Project, was attended by tenants from six projects.

Attorney Elmer Segal told the gathering that "if the loyalty oath is sustained, it means that any child can be denied public schooling because the schools are also publicly-financed institutions."

A meeting of some 50 tenants at Dearborn Homes last week protested against the oaths. A number of those present said they would refuse to sign.

Mrs. Sarah Hubbard, tenant leader at the Altgeld Gardens project, stated this week: "The defeat of the loyalty oaths lies within the hands of the people. We must solicit every decent-thinking individual's aid to see that our constitutional rights are not taken away."

A DEMOCRATIC precinct captain at Altgeld Gardens, Major Fitch, said that he was enlisting support for the fight against the oaths among the tenants and among his fellow members of the CIO United Steelworkers Local 65 at South Works.

Said Fitch: "This is a violation of our constitutional rights. The big guys will call anyone a communist who fights for the things they are entitled to, in order to silence them."

Jesse Glanton, chairman of the Tenants Council at Brooks Project on the West Side, said another meeting of the joint committee would be held this week to propose further action.

John Gates Is Put in 'Hole' for Refusing to Lock in Prisoners



John Gates, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker, now serving a five-year term in Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, was recently confined to the "hole" for 10 days, the Daily Worker learned yesterday.

Gates' punishment followed his refusal to accept the assignment of locking in his fellow prisoners at night. Most prisoners find this job an offensive one and it is understood they have the right to refuse it.

When Gates refused, however, he was punished with 10 days in isolation.

CIO TO HOLD 7 REGIONAL POLITICAL ACTION PARLEYS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The CIO has announced that it will hold seven regional conferences to take up political action, legislation, conservation of resources, public and community relations.

Allan S. Haywood, the CIO's executive vice-president, said:

"The CIO is a community organization. It is interested in community welfare—in schools, hospitals, decent city and state government and all the other problems of citizenship in which Americans concern themselves."

The call follows a recent memorandum sent to all CIO affiliates by Jack Kroll, director of the CIO's Political Action Committee, in which he called for immediate preparation by CIO unions for active political work in some 1,000 municipal and state campaigns due in 1953.

The first of the regional conferences was held in Atlanta over the weekend. Others of the conferences will be spread through the next six months in Chicago, Little Rock, Philadelphia, Boston and Salt Lake City.

Minneapolis Jan. 16 Berry to Speak in

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 8.—Abner Berry, correspondent and columnist of The Worker, will speak at the CIO hall Jan. 16 at 8 p.m. under auspices of the Freedom of the Press committee.

The program will include a song honoring William Herron, Negro Communist leader, who died on Dec. 26. Meridel Le Sueur, Minnesota author, will preside.

Cutters Rank-and-File Ask Union Open Talks for Wage Increase

Proposals to open negotiations for a cost-of-living wage increase and for more democratic voting procedure were presented last week by the Cutters Rank and File Committee to the executive board of Cutters Local 10, AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union. The wage proposals were forwarded in a letter from the Rank and File, and the voting procedure issue was presented by a three-man delegation consisting of Albert Afterman, Louis Davidson and George Weissman.

In the letter to the board, the Rank and File Committee recalled that an ILC General Executive Board resolution last April recognized that "union members are entitled to wage increases to meet the rise in the cost of living." The letter noted that the cost of living

has risen over 15 percent since 1950 but that wages have remained stationary despite advances in other industries such as coal, electrical and steel.

The letter welcomed the announcement by Moe Falikman, acting manager of Local 10, that wage negotiations were being opened in the children's dress division on the basis of a cost of living clause in the agreement. It urged, however, that negotiations be opened for the entire industry.

The three-man delegation which appeared before the executive board on voting procedure urged that voting machines be used in the elections and that all slates be represented on the election committee. The delegations presented proof that voting machines can be furnished to list all the candidates required.

Reuther Demands Ford, GM, Chrysler Hike Pay by March 1

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Jan. 11.—United Auto Workers president Walter Reuther, who also heads the CIO, issued a wage increase ultimatum to auto employers in the name of 1,000,000 workers of General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Briggs.

Reuther warned the Big Three they must boost wages and pensions come March 1. In talks, Ford and Chrysler have declared already they "can't afford" the union demands.

The demands are for an adjustment in basic wage rates so that 21 cents of the 25 cents an hour which auto workers now receive as extra cost-of-living increases under the escalator be made basic pay and thus no longer subject to be taken away if living costs drop.

He also demanded a one-cent hourly increase in the annual improvement raise of four cents workers get if the bosses think they have increased production enough. On pensions, the union wants a boost of \$20 to \$25 a month added to the maximum of \$125, though few of the retired workers get the maximum of \$125.

Reuther's ultimatum was announced Saturday. It has become clear that with Eisenhower going into the White House and national collective bargaining procedures scheduled for a demolishing, the Big Three in auto figure the odds are better than ever for a battle with the UAW-CIO.

The company alibi that the contract is "frozen for five years" doesn't hold water as in GM some 17 supplements have been added since 1950. An off-the-record quotation from the companies to the union was, "You have signed the contracts—now live with them."

The Reuther ultimatum came as the government moved to fix a new base for measuring the cost of living, to which the wage of some 3,500,000 workers are tied. Reuther said, "Abnormal inflation has outmoded the present wage and other economic provisions of the five-year contracts in the Big Three and other auto companies. 'We are now ready to get down to business,' Reuther said over the weekend. 'Obviously in the absence of an agreement by March 1, there is no contract.'

The March 1 deadline was fixed as a result of the escalator agreement in the contracts tying wage rates to cost of living. The next three months adjustment in wages is due March 1, but the union and companies must agree first how to use the new index.

A million auto workers got a penny an hour wage cut last Dec. 1 as the companies announced record profits.

Pressure has been mounting to

break open the five-year contracts. Chevrolet Local 659 in Flint and Ford Local 600 have asked the international union to add to the demands a 20 cents an hour wage boost, \$200 a month pension, inclusion of the FEPC clause of the union, the annual wage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The budget President Truman submitted to Congress Jan. 9 called for a government deficit of \$9.9 billion in the fiscal year 1954, a tremendous increase over the estimated deficit for fiscal 1953 which is \$5.9 billion and the \$4 billion deficit for

interest on the government debt and veterans services and thus must be charged to war. The new budget is \$46.3 billion to military service, compared with \$44.4 billion in fiscal 1953. International security and foreign relations get \$7.8 billion instead of \$6 billion.

The President put atomic developments under "natural resources" development, thus divorcing it from military projects, but admitted most of the money is for new weapons. He called for expenditures of \$2.7 billion on atomic energy in 1954, compared with \$2 billion in 1953.

Housing, health, welfare and education program were cut to the bone. Labor was given \$278 million, some \$10 million more

than this year, but the increase is entirely for veterans unemployment program. Public housing was estimated at a federal profit, since the program is cut and many buildings now owned by the government are to be sold. Promotion of public health was cut from \$339 million this year to \$309 million in fiscal 1954. The school lunch program was cut from \$84 million to \$83 million. The hospital construction program was cut deeply.

Although Truman made no specific suggestions for concrete programs, he did call for an increase in taxes. This brought open laughter from Democrats as well as Republicans. Republicans vowed to cut \$10 billion from the budget.

Another 14 percent will be for



MITCHELL

DOUGLAS SAYS US-USSR TALKS NEEDED TO ESTABLISH PEACE

The U.S. must convince the world that "we are willing to talk" with the Soviet Union, Lewis W. Douglas, former ambassador to England, has declared. The first important figure in big business circles to look with favor publicly on the idea of a Stalin-Eisenhower meeting, Douglas told reporters in Denver Thursday that such a conference should not be precluded even though "the only item on the agenda be how to re-establish communications" between the U.S. and USSR.

Stressing that no real communication now exists between the two governments, Douglas declared that peace is dependent on its reestablishment.

The suggestion for a meeting by the Soviet premier and the

President-elect was advanced by Stalin in his Christmas Day peace bid as a response to a series of questions put to him by James Reston, diplomatic correspondent of the New York Times.

Reston had asked: "Would you welcome diplomatic conversations with representatives of the new Eisenhower administration looking forward toward the possibility of a meeting between yourself and General Eisenhower on easing world tensions?"

Stalin replied: "I regard this suggestion favorably." Elsewhere in his answers to Reston, he also recorded his government's readiness to support any new diplomatic approach toward ending the Korean conflict, stating: "I agree to cooperate because the USSR

is interested in ending the war in Korea."

Greeted with enthusiasm by ordinary people throughout the world, Stalin's Christmas Day peace bid evoked an almost unanimous hostility from both the outgoing and incoming administrations in Washington.

Douglas, however, pointed out that "We must convince the people of Western Europe and the Orient that we are willing to talk."

In addition to his diplomatic service in the London Post, Douglas has served as U.S. Director of the Budget and as war shipping administrator. He has been associated with the American Cyanamid Co., General Motors and the Rockefeller Foundation in directorial capacities.

Truman Budget Calls for 73% To Be Spent on War; Huge Deficit Set

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Jeff School Postpones Term a Week

The opening of the winter term of the Jefferson School of Social Science, previously scheduled for today, has been postponed until next week, it was announced over the weekend by officials of the School.

The only exception, the announcement states, is the seminar taught by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. This class will begin at 7 this evening (Monday) as originally scheduled.

David Goldway, Executive Secretary of the Jefferson School, explained that the opening of winter term classes, is being postponed because of the "unprecedented low registration" as of last Friday.

"We are confident," he said, "that most of the students who gave us some 2,500 registrations for the fall term, and many additional students, plan to enroll for winter term classes, but have neglected to register in advance."

Mr. Goldway continued: "We thought it best to delay the opening of classes one week, and to call upon all our former students and friends to roll up during the next few days the substantial enrollment necessary for us to proceed with classes."

Winter term catalogues and class admission cards may be obtained every day and evening this week at the Jefferson School, 18th Street and Sixth Ave.

NAACP Demands Senate Act on Civil Rights

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today demanded Senate action on civil rights at this session and warned that failure to act cannot be blamed on Southern Senators.

In letters to all Senators, Washington NAACP Director Clarence Mitchell said the 83d Congress has a "new opportunity to give justice to all of our citizens."

Mitchell said 59 Senators are on

record in favor of civil rights. While admitting this number is short of the 64 votes necessary to cut off filibusters, he said it is more than enough to pass civil rights bills.

"We cite the number 59 because it is time for the country to realize that progress in this field is in the hands of lawmakers from outside the South and any failure in the 83d Congress cannot be attributed to the power of Southern Senators," Mitchell said.

Ryan Alibi—Took 'Gifts' to Fight Communism

Joe Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, will claim, when he appears before the State Crime Commission next week, that the \$7,500 in "gifts" he received secretly from Daniels & Kennedy was the firm's contribution to a "confidential fund to fight Communism."

This was indicated in a statement issued by the ILA's 22-man executive council in session at Hotel New Yorker. The statement also disclosed that the \$7,500 "donation" revealed by the State Crime Commission as among Ryan's personal collections covered \$1,500 a year for only five years. Ryan has collected a similar sum annually for 18 years—or a total of \$27,000 from Daniels & Kennedy alone.

With the Ryan forces attempt-

ing to escape criminal action on the claim that sums collected from companies are for an "anti-Communist" kitty, the New York Crime Commission moved fast, it was reported, to subpoena additional union records and possibly more evidence from firms. The fund will undoubtedly be gone into when new hearings open on Jan. 19 with Ryan himself scheduled to be a witness.

"These annual sums 'continue the ILA statement,' were contributions initiated some 18 years ago by Arthur Kennedy, then the president of Daniels & Kennedy, to be the confidential anti-Communist fund set up by our international for use by our international president in combatting Communist activity. These contributions were started by Mr. Kennedy at the time when a Harry

Bridges and his Communist allies were in the midst of their vicious determined drive to capture the ILA in particular and the maritime industry generally.

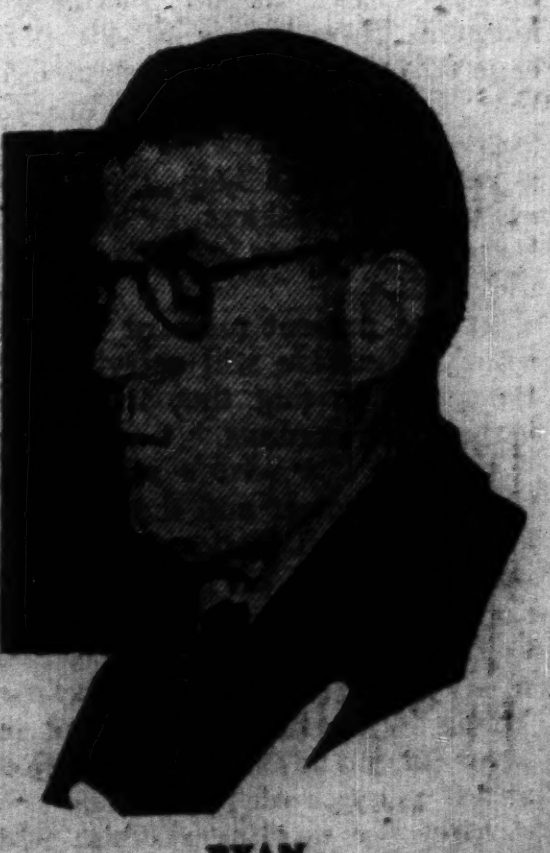
"Other employers besides Mr. Kennedy have contributed to this anti-Communist fund by inserting advertisements in the semi-annual ILA journal."

This is the first time since the great Bridges-led strike of 1934 threw a fright into Ryan and the shipowners, that the existence of this alleged fund was disclosed. But the statement did not explain why, as the Crime Commission was told by the treasurer of Daniel & Kennedy these checks and other payments to Ryan, were made out to fictitious persons and cashed so that only cash was turned over to Ryan. After the elder Kennedy died, the company's executives

continued paying the annual sums without knowing the purpose.

Thus it appears the ILA expects the New York Crime Commission to take Ryan's word on the nature of the "donation" on the assumption that a dead employer cannot tell the committee anything. Presumably a \$1,000 donation listed from John W. McGrath to Ryan, personally, will also be "explained" in the same way.

It remains to be seen, as the new Crime Commission hearings whether the shipping and stevedoring companies will admit publicly that they interfered in the rights of longshoremen to the extent of donating money to the ILA's officers to fight the union headed by Harry Bridges. If they don't, so testify, then they'll leave (Continued on Page 6)



RYAN

FBI Stoolies' Raving Is Key To Hawaii Trial

HONOLULU, T. H., Jan 11.—The Smith Act trial of ILWU Regional Director Jack W. Hall reached an anything-goes stage last week and the judge put the crowning approval on inflammatory hearsay evidence by sweeping aside with seeming lack of consideration a defense motion for a mistrial.

This was the characterization of the Honolulu thought-control trial of Hall and six other Hawaiian working-class leaders as reported in the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union's newspaper "Dispatcher."

The defense mistrial motion was based upon the unbelievably fantastic ravings of an FBI undercover agent, but it was broad enough to encompass the whole eight weeks of hearsay, rumor, bias opinion and spite testimony which Federal Judge Jon Wiig has allowed the prosecution to put into the record as "evidence."

The judge exhibited toward the motion and the argument for it the same impatience he displayed a few days before when he ordered an investigation of a speech by defense attorney Harriet Bouslog, who said at a recent rally in Honolulu, Hawaii, that there is no such thing as a fair trial in Smith Act cases.

The immediate inflammatory matter prompting the mistrial demand were statements from Daisy Rodman Van Dorn to the effect that she had been told by alleged Communists in San Francisco (other than the defendants) that the revolution was imminent, that she was to help cut telephone wires, that blood was soon to run in the streets, that as a nurse she was to be sure to tend only the Communist wounded (they would wear white caps), and that when the Communists took over she would be a nurse in the White House.

She said units were to be composed of seven guards and seven workers. The guards would do the fighting and the workers would do the cooking!

Mrs. Van Dorn was an elevator operator in the Garfield Building in San Francisco, where the Communist Party of the district which allegedly comprise California and Hawaii had offices. The FBI paid her to join the party and she testified that she did the party's janitorial work and ran the elevator at nights to accommodate persons attending meetings. This was around 1945.

The FBI had a room on the fifth floor of the Garfield Building and it contained a combination safe. Every night Mrs. Van Dorn deposited the contents of the party's wastebaskets in the safe. She did not take anything off or out of desks. "I am not that kind of person," she told Richard Gladstein, her cross-examiner, indignantly. Besides, she added, she couldn't be a thief because her ancestry included no less than an admiral!

Mrs. Van Dorn's fantasy about the imminent revolution was stricken from another Smith Act trial in Los Angeles, but it came out in the present trial despite the prosecution's declaration that it intended to ask no questions that would bring out testimony which had been stricken in the Los Angeles trial.

Exposure of a crude and vindictive FBI-prosecution attempt to prevent an ILWU longshoreman from testifying for the defense and to force him instead to give false testimony for the prosecution came earlier in the trial.

The defense, in cross-examination of a witness named Emil Maxiemillian Muller, Jr., indicated clearly that Julian Napuunoo, Honolulu longshoreman,



The seven Hawaii Smith Act defendants and their attorneys in the courtroom. At the table are (left to right) attorneys Meyer Symonds, Richard Gladstein, Harriet Bouslog and A. L. Wirin. Defendants (left to right, rear): Dr. John Reinecke, Jack W. Hall, Jack Kimoto, Eileen Fujimoto, Koji Ariyoshi, Dwight Freeman and Charles Fujimoto.

would be a witness to refute Muller's testimony and to show that Muller lied under oath in order to keep a Navy job, and that he lied also on several material points.

Napuunoo suddenly found himself the object of FBI attention. He was threatened with grand jury investigation if he didn't play ball with the prosecution. His minister visited him and urged him to "cooperate." His doctor visited him. The FBI agents had a talk with his wife and worried her. Napuunoo remained unmoved by the coercion, announced he was determined to testify only to the truth.

The agents made good on their threat. At 5:30 o'clock in the morning, on Dec. 15, Napuunoo was slapped with a subpoena ordering him to appear before the grand jury at 10:30 a.m. On the same morning at 9:30 o'clock Gladstein rose in court and asked that the jury be excused while he brought up a matter of grave importance. He handed up to the bench Napuunoo's subpoena. Federal Judge Jon Wiig, after being assured that the matter had direct connection with the trial, sent the jury out. Gladstein then related the sordid Napuunoo story.

John C. Walsh, the suave-appearing legal fashion-plate imported from New York as chief prosecutor, pretended to be very, very surprised. He claimed that Napuunoo came voluntarily to the FBI, gave "valuable information" and then backed out.

The defense replied that Napuunoo went to the FBI as result of his being denied a waterfront security pass by the Coast Guard. He wanted to know what lay behind his screening. Later in the week Prosecutor Walsh apparently forgot that he had said the object of the prosecution was to learn if Napuunoo had been intimidated.

"We were even going to send a

car for him," he said. "We thought he was friendly." Defense Counsel A. L. Wirin provided just the right note to pierce this piece of sophistry. "At any rate," he said acidly, "we take it that the FBI automobile facilities are no longer available to Mr. Napuunoo."

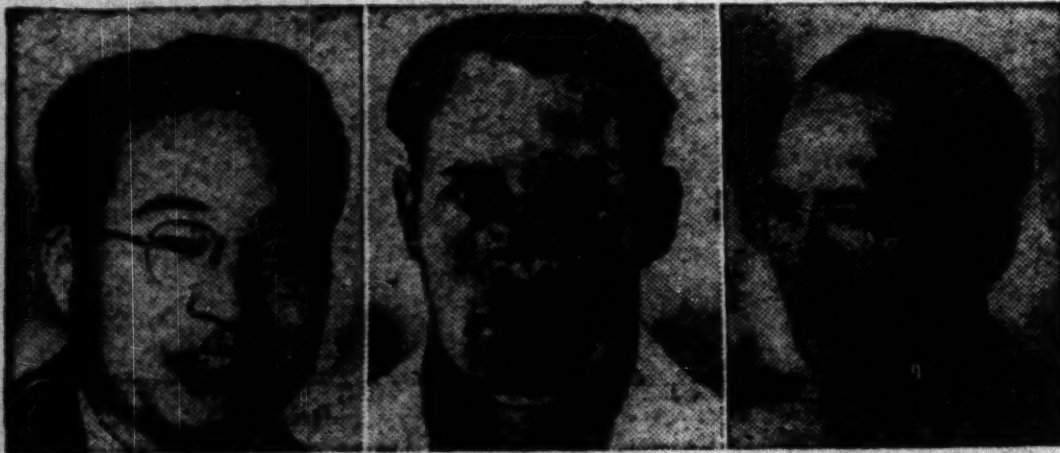
The judge quashed the subpoena, said he didn't want any appearance of unfairness.

The Monday morning episode left Prosecutor Walsh smarting. If he was biding his time to hit back, he thought he found it at the end of the same day. He asked the court to excuse the jury and then he read to the court a piece

in the afternoon newspaper which quoted Mrs. Harriet Bouslog as saying in a speech at Honokaa, Hawaii, the day before, that there was no such thing as a fair trial in Smith Act cases. Mrs. Bouslog is attorney of record for Hall in association with Myer C. Symonds, and for Dr. John Reinecke in association with Mr. Gladstein.

The next day Judge Wiig called upon Mrs. Bouslog to give an accounting of her speech. She repeated what she could remember of it, and it was an excellent summary of the vicious purposes of the act and the equally vicious tactics

(Continued on Page 8)



Koji Ariyoshi, editor of the Honolulu Record; Dwight Freeman, construction worker, and Jack D. Kimoto, three of the seven Hawaii Smith Act victims.



Jack Hall (right), regional director of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union is shown with bondsman in Honolulu court after being arrested under the Smith Act.

Eisenhower's Plan To Plough Farmers Under

By ERIK BERT

Dwight D. Eisenhower and other Republican campaigners made many promises to the farmers to get their votes. Among the promises was the pledge to maintain farm prices at 90 percent of parity, that is, the pledge that if prices rise on industrial goods that the farmers buy, the government will help the farmers stay in business by assuring them higher prices for the products they sell.

At the present moment Republican leaders are still carrying out the pretence that they are going to help the farmers.

Prior to last week's meeting of Gen. Eisenhower and the top Senate Republican leaders, Sen. Milton R. Young of North Dakota said he would oppose the nomination of Ezra Taft Benson as Secretary of Agriculture because, Young said, Benson was not in favor of maintaining farm prices at 90 percent of parity.

After the meeting, Young, who is a member of the Senate Agri-

culture Committee and of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, said he had changed his mind. He announced that Eisenhower and Benson had assured him they were in favor of maintaining 90 percent of parity through 1954.

Can the farmers rely on these Republican statements? The answer to this question is to be found in the record of the men that Eisenhower has named on a 14-member Interim Agricultural Advisory Committee, representing a "cross section of the agricultural industry," in Eisenhower's words. It is supposed to offer a new farm program.

The "new" program will in all likelihood be only a new version of a program that was issued eight years ago, in March, 1945, by the farm advisers of the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce. It was entitled "Variations in Farm Income and Their Relation to Agricultural Policies."

This scientific-sounding report proposed that of the six million

farms then in operation, one and one-half million should be immediately eliminated and that, eventually, possibly two-thirds, or four million, should be pushed out.

The influence of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which was dominant in formulating the 1945 report, is evident also in the Eisenhower set-up. Three members of the Chamber of Commerce's agricultural committee are members of the Eisenhower group. They are Robert C. Coker, South Carolina big farmer, Albert Mitchell, big rancher of New Mexico, and William I. Myers, dean of the agricultural college at Cornell University.

A special role in this program is played by the spokesmen for the plantation South. One such person is Romeo Short, vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Short signed the 1945 report on cleaning out millions of farmers. And, today, he is a member of Eisenhower's 14-man committee.

The theme of the 1945 report

has been repeated several times during the past seven years. Two years ago the National Planning Association (a big business publicity organization, whose board of trustees is decorated with the names of labor and farm leaders) proposed a "reduction of one-third of the farm population of the South. And that report was signed by Romeo Short, also.

The real purposes and the driving forces of Eisenhower's committee are represented by a few key individuals.

Jesse W. Tapp, vice-president of the giant Bank of America in San Francisco.

Carl Farrington, of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company of Minneapolis, one of the big-3 wheat millers.

Howe R. Davison, vice-president of the American Meat Institute of Chicago, representing the packing trust.

These are the men who are going to dominate the drawing up of Eisenhower's farm program. They represent the big business and the

giant food processing trusts.

The program they want is the one that was written in 1945. It is the Chamber of Commerce program, which calls for the ousting of millions of poor and middle-size farmers from agriculture. In the South their perspective is to clean hundreds of thousands of Negro croppers, and Negro and white small farmers, off the land.

Eisenhower's 14-man committee bodes no good for the farmers of the country. It is urgent that they gird themselves for struggle against the program that the Eisenhower regime plans to impose on the nation's farmers.

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A SHOCKING BUDGET

IT IS THE AMERICAN people, not the Republican leaders, who are "shocked" by President Truman's "fantastic" \$78.6 billion budget for fiscal 1954. For this budget would condemn the nation to still another year of war in Korea, cold war around the globe, and more war preparations, with their consequences—high prices, high taxes, frozen wages and deteriorating social services.

The Eisenhower-Taft administration is publicly trying to dissociate itself from the Truman budget, but they do not dissociate themselves from the arms items—73 percent of the budget. Taft himself says he will hold spending to \$70 billion. Rep. Taber, incoming chairman of the House Appropriations committee, promises to cut the budget by \$10 billion and to reduce taxes, too. Other GOP leaders are making the same kind of statements. The words "shocking" and "fantastic" occur in their remarks.

There is a great deal of hypocrisy in these GOP pronouncements. The Republicans have consistently voted for Truman's cold war budgets, and while they have always slashed appropriations for social services, such as health, housing and education, they never attacked the war preparations items, which always get the lion's share.

In their efforts to help big business by reducing corporation taxes, they are looking for items which they can safely shave. Their dilemma is that Truman has himself cut social services to the bone. He has allowed a mere \$48 million for public housing for instance compared with \$413 million in 1947. With war items, including debt service, taking 87 percent, there remains only 13 percent for all other governmental functions. No real cuts can be made, therefore, except by a direct attack on the arms program, a course which the GOP does not wish to take.

The fact is that this is not Truman's budget—it is Wall Street's budget. Whatever minor paring Eisenhower and his Congressional aides may achieve, they are as fully determined as Truman to carry through Wall Street's budget plans.

A reduction in arms spending, and thus a cut in taxes, is, however, a realistic possibility. But the motive power for it will come not from Wall Street and not from the Republican politicians. It will be realized only if labor and the people struggle for it.

BAIL AND STEVE NELSON'S LIFE

STEVE NELSON'S life is involved in the fight to free him on bail, while he appeals the barbarous 20-year sentence on charges of "sedition." The brutal wardens at the County Workhouse at Blawnox, Pa., near Pittsburgh, have again thrown him into the prison dungeon. This is the third time in three months. They are trying to grind away the life of the brave Communist leader who opposed the bloody war in Korea.

The people can win bail for Steve Nelson by continued protests. The tide of sentiment in Pittsburgh and elsewhere is turning against the mad witchhunters.

Demands for bail go to Gov. James S. Fine, State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pa. Protests against his barbarous treatment go to Warden Keenan, Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox, Pa., and to Lawrence Judge Harry M. Montgomery, Allegheny County Courthouse, Pittsburgh, Pa., who is keeping him in that deadly prison.

MARXISM AND PEACE

A MOST DISHONEST thing about Truman's State of the Union message the other day was his shameful distortion of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

According to Truman, Lenin teaches, and Stalin believes, that war between the capitalist and socialist worlds is "one stage in the development of Communist society."

This, of course, is nonsense. Reference to Stalin's Christmas Eve statement to the New York Times, or any other of his many pronouncements on this subject, proves the contrary. Leninism teaches, and Stalin believes, that the capitalist and socialist worlds can coexist in peace and friendship.

How can Truman attempt to palm off such criminal slanders? It is because the American people do not know what Marxism-Leninism really teaches. They are the victims of the "big lie" and of persecution against those seeking to tell the truth about Marxism.

In the forefront of those who teach Marxism and what it means for the American people, is the Jefferson School of Social Science. This working class institution becomes more precious than ever as the warmongers distort and pervert the teachings of Marxism for their purposes.

The slowness of advance registration and the necessity to postpone the opening of classes for a week is a matter of serious concern to all progressives. They should respond to the school's call to build enrollment by registering themselves and by bringing friends, shopmates and neighbors.

What Gurley Flynn Told the Court About 'Present Danger'

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Smith Act defendant at Foley Square, made the following statement last Monday to Judge Edward J. Dimock on a motion for a full-dress hearing on the "clear and present danger issue":

YOUR HONOR:
DUE TO MY confinement in jail I was not able to study certain material sufficiently to discuss at the last court session the issue of judicial notice of certain purported facts which you regard as sufficient for your finding of a clear and present danger. Also, some important things have happened since Dec. 23 when we last met. For these reasons I would like to file an additional offer of proof and say a few words now before you hand down any final ruling on our motion for a hearing.

You find a clear and present danger primarily because of the international tension. You said in the colloquy on Dec. 23 (Transcript Page 14,507).

"The facts that I have found have been expressed by Mrs. Kaufman, I think, merely to amount to the fact that the Soviet Union is a powerful and aggressive nation and that its ideological basis is communism and that these defendants have the same ideological philosophy."

This position, we submit, is not a fact of which a court can properly take judicial notice. It is a matter which a Congressman might undertake to argue in a legislative debate. It might be the basis for a diplomatic exchange by the State Department. But it is hardly an indisputable proposition of which a court can take judicial notice and premise his legal reasoning.

In our original statement of objections and offer of proof we show a wealth of material from various sources disputing that contention.

I WOULD LIKE at this time to call to the court's attention to some matters of which your Honor might well take further judicial notice. I am submitting them all in a Second Supplementary Offer of Proof on Clear and Present Danger, but before handing them up I would like to comment on them briefly.

Underlying your judicial notice is the inference of the inevitability of war between the United States and the Soviet Union. The clear blame for such a war is placed on the Soviet Union.

But Your Honor might well take judicial notice of something that has occurred since the colloquy here of Dec. 23. I refer to communications between Joseph Stalin, Premier of the Soviet Union, and James Reston, diplomatic correspondent of the New York Times, as published in full in the New York Times of Dec. 25, 1952, a copy of which I have annexed to my supplementary offer as Exhibit D.

Joseph Stalin's statement expressly emphasizes that a U. S.-Soviet war "cannot be considered inevitable, and that our countries can continue to live in peace." Joseph Stalin not only looks towards a meeting with representatives of the incoming Eisenhower Administration but makes plain a willingness to co-operate in "any new diplomatic approach designed to bring about an end to the Korean War."

The Stalin-Reston exchange surely places into dispute any proposition of inevitable U. S.-Soviet war.

FURTHER, and indicating that the Stalin-Reston exchange



Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

was no mere episode, the Court might well take judicial notice of Joseph Stalin's writings on the likelihood of war. In 1952, Premier Stalin published an article entitled "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" which was printed in the United States by International Publishers, a copy of which is attached to my supplementary offer as Exhibit E.

In this article Joseph Stalin stresses the conclusion that war between the capitalist states is more likely at the present time than war between capitalist and socialist states.

Discussing the present-day peace movement in which we Communist participate, Stalin points out that "the aim of this movement is not to overthrow capitalism and establish socialism—it confines itself to the democratic aim of preserving peace."

Stalin further points out that the present day-peace movement is to be sharply distinguished from the movement at the time of World War I, when the object of the peace movement was to convert the imperialist war into a civil war so as to achieve socialism. Stalin clearly states at page 30 of this exhibit that the slogan "Turn the imperialist war into a civil war" is not the objective of the present-day peace movement in which Communist participate.

FINALLY, Your Honor, I turn to your statement of reasons for finding a clear and present danger. You say (at Transcript Page 13,672) that "we were continuously charged with aggressive designs against other nations."

The defense has already submitted considerable evidence in its original offer of proof of war-like statements from American sources. Our Exhibit B shows a full-page map from the widely-circulated U. S. News and World Report of Sept. 26, 1952. The map is entitled: "Pincers on Soviet: Bombers from North Sea and Mediterranean," and demonstrates how most of the great industrial centers of the Soviet Union can be destroyed by carrier-based bombers from American vessels in both seas.

Surely, this can hardly be considered propaganda for defense. It is clear and unmistakably propaganda for offensive warfare against the Soviet Union.

I have in my hand another example of propaganda for war against the Soviet Union emanating from our own country.



This is a book, printed in 425,000 copies and selling at newsstands and drugstores all over the country at 25 cents each, entitled "I Killed Stalin." I attach a copy of this book as Exhibit F to my supplementary offer.

It frankly glorifies assassination of the head of a state with which we have diplomatic relations. It justifies murder and violence as a means of accomplishing this aim. The book, as is common with this type of gutter literature, reeks with blood, lust and pornography. Its hero is a U. S. secret agent of a Government agency described as "Bureau X."

The book is an apt fictional counterpart for Federal legislation authorizing the spending of millions on "Operation X," a project to organize and finance conspiratorial groups in Socialist countries for the purpose of overthrowing their governments by force and violence.

The book is patently part of a far-flung incendiary incitement to prepare the minds of the American people for an atomic war between the United States and the Soviet Union.

IT MAY be argued, of course, that under freedom of the press as we understand it, the U. S. News and World Report is free to publish maps showing offensive bombers destroying Soviet cities and that publishers are free to publish books glorifying assassination of the Soviet chief of state by American agents.

Be that as it may, it is clear that the proposition that the United States is the potential victim of aggression is in sharp dispute. From our exhibits it is clear that there are powerful circles in our country who envisage the Soviet Union as the object of our aggression. This aggressive intent is expressed not only in official circles, as indicated by our exhibits, but also by private circles.

If any conclusions should be drawn from all this, it is not that our speech constitutes a clear and present danger. It is, on the contrary, that there must be the widest freedom in the marketplace for all who, like the Communists, oppose the outbreak of an atomic war and support the concept of peaceful co-existence of socialist and capitalist countries.

Eisenhower to Kill Pay-Price Lids, AFL Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The AFL said over the weekend it has learned President-elect Eisenhower plans to call for the "sudden death" of all wage and price controls shortly after he takes office Jan. 20.

The labor organization's weekly newspaper, the AFL News-Reporter, said "well-informed sources" disclosed that Eisenhower is ready to call upon Congress to "kill" controls before their scheduled April 30 expiration date.

The AFL said Eisenhower is said to feel that "the present stabilization program has fallen apart and that the national economy is strong enough to prevent another inflationary threat even without government brakes."

The AFL noted that its leaders have urged that both wage and price controls—"in a really effective form"—be continued beyond April 30 until the inflation threat is over.

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg cite the sensational admission by the Circuit Court of Appeals (Dec. 31) that the tactics of U.S. prosecutor Irving Saypol "cannot be too severely condemned" and that a new trial "should have been granted" in 1931.

They cited the cases of the eight Nazi spies and saboteurs during World War II, not one of whom was executed after conviction.

Referring to the insistent demand by Judge Kaufman that they "talk" if they want to live, the Rosenbergs ask, since when it has become American practice to resort to the method of "the rack and the screw."

"Our sentences cannot be accounted for by normal divergence" from the alleged crimes and punishment of others, none of whom got death, they say.

Of Judge Kaufman who twice gave the world the official myth that the Rosenbergs had "stolen the atomic secret" and "given it to Russia," thus causing the Korean war, the Rosenbergs are scornful and bitter.

"Where they could not prove the substance, they proved 'communism,'" they state to President Truman. "He tailored the crime to fit the punishment."

Tackling Kaufman's attack on them as "spies" during World War II, the Rosenbergs ask, if it was wartime espionage when the USSR was an ally, why is Ethel being sentenced to die, since the "record is bare of post-war involvement" even in the words of the government's own witnesses. Even in Julius' case, there is no overt act of post-war involvement during the "cold war" cited other than by words of government witness Greenglass, of words, not acts, told him by Julius. And for this there was no corroboration.

"We appeal to your mind and conscience, Mr. President," they say. "To let us live will serve all and the common good. If we are innocent, as we proclaim, we shall have the opportunity to vindicate ourselves. If we have erred, as

Leaflets Flood Times Square

To a jammed Times Square in New York City, where not a single newspaper will accept an ad on the Rosenberg case, demonstrators for clemency dropped thousands of leaflets from hotel windows, and a loud speaker for half an hour spoke the facts of the case.

The loudspeaker's voice came first from a building which flaunts the huge Camel cigarette sign. Then, when the police officials stopped this, it reappeared on the other side of the Hotel Astor. Thousands heard the facts for the first time. Many expressions of sympathy for the clemency fight were heard.

On the east side of Times Square, a demonstration that filled two long blocks with double, slowly moving lines, called, by voice and with placards, for clemency for the Rosenbergs. Leaflets giving the facts of the Rosenberg case were also distributed.

others say, then it is in the interests of the United States not to depart from its historic open-heartedness and its ideals of equality before the law by stooping to a vengeful and savage deed."

Legally this petition is presented to the pardons attorney of the Department of Justice, which then passes it on to the President with or without recommendation. To make its own recommendation, the Department can canvass the opinions of other officials, notably the judges who ruled earlier.

Truman has till Jan. 20 to act. If he takes no action, the petition falls into the hands of the new President, General Eisenhower.

Judge Kaufman has ruled that if the petition for clemency is denied, five days will elapse before execution.

Defense counsel may have recourse to the Supreme Court.

In letting the defense go to the President, Judge Kaufman made a ruling which foreclosed any action by the defense before the Supreme Court during this period.

President Truman is receiving wires from all parts of the world urging commutation of the death sentence because of doubt as to guilt, or because of the extreme nature of the sentence, the first of its kind in the history of the United States.

The Jewish Frontier, a spokesman of the Labor Zionist movement edited by Hayim Greenberg and Marie Syrkin, declared, "we join those who sincerely petition the President to exercise his right of executive clemency in this case."

The Frontier asserts its belief that the Rosenbergs are "guilty" but declares that "the request for executive clemency implies going outside the law, acting *lifnim meshurat hadin*, in accordance with considerations that transcend the law..." The other consideration cited by the Frontier "concerns political ethics" and the editorial urges clemency because "this country should set an example of level headedness."

Dr. Bernard Loomis, Divinity School Dean at the University of Chicago, declared he was supporting the clemency appeal "not only because the sentence is out of proportion, to the crime committed but also because the effect of this sentence in our present cultural crisis is more destructive than the crime of which the Rosenbergs have been accused."

The national executive board of the National Lawyers Guild has forwarded to the President a statement urging that the plea of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for ex-

ecutive clemency be favorably considered, asserting that "the interests of justice will be better served" in that way.

PRAY IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—People seeking clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg stood in the cold and rain before the White House today and prayed for mercy for the young Jewish parents.

About 50 members of the Rosenbergs vigil interrupted their 24-hour picketing of the Presidential mansion to hold a brief prayer service. It was led by the Rev. Harold S. Williamson, pastor of the Church of the Rugged Cross in New York.

The picketeers are about equally divided among men and women. Tallest of the signs they carry reads:

"For the honor of America, clemency for the Rosenbergs."

The ballroom of the Hotel Capitol was packed and overflowing Saturday night at the concert-rally organized by the Musicians Committee to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs. It was not only the splendid inspirational program that featured this great meeting, but even more remarkable, the audience went into immediate action in the fight for the Rosenbergs' lives.

In response to an appeal by Carl Marzani, hundreds of hands went up pledging to report Monday evening, and all day Tuesday, at 1050 Sixth Ave. to help distribute a million and a half leaflets throughout the city.

There was not a dry eye in the house as Earl Robinson sang, to the music of the "Peat Bog Soldiers," a poem written by Ethel Rosenberg in her death cell.

Beula Richardson, famed Negro woman poet, stirred the audience with a dramatic poem about the struggle of the Maccabees that brought to the fore the theme of Negro-Jewish unity in the fight of oppressed peoples.

Paul Robeson sang a Jewish lullaby and a child's prayer by Mousorgsky, both heartbreaking reminders of the two young Rosenberg children whose parents have been torn away by the criminal fomentors of war hysteria.

The parallel of the Rosenberg case with the Dreyfus case was dramatized by Morris Carnovsky, who read the speech by Emile Zola to the jury, taken from the film on the life of Zola.

Elayne Jones, Negro woman tympanist, gave a performance of Tcherepnine's Sonata for Piano and Tympani, that was a masterpiece of craftsmanship.

Lil Goodman sang two songs based on Jewish liturgical themes of prayers for mercy, and Bob DeCormier sang the Warsaw Ghetto songs.

The Jewish Young Folk Chorus, led by De Cormier was also a worthy addition to this fine program and another high spot was choral dramatic work applying Carl Sandburg's poem, "The Quiet and Folded Yesterdays," to the Rosenberg case.

The National Council of Arts, Science and Professions, in a telegram to President Truman, urged "executive clemency in view of the unprecedented and inhumane nature of the sentence."

"We are convinced," said the ASF telegram, "that the death of these two people would not add anything to our national security. On the contrary, we firmly believe that their execution would reflect upon the reputation of the U. S. for democracy and moderation throughout the world."

Ryan

(Continued from Page 3)
"King" Joe holding a bag of extortion money—not an "anti-Communist" fund.

An extortion rap can put "King" Ryan behind bars for a while. Or income tax inspectors may examine his personal record to see whether he listed these secret collec-

tions. Paying extortion money or failing to list the items on its books may put the company in hot water.

Several lesser lights in Ryan's machine have been indicted, and one is already in prison, for shake-down operations or failure to disclose their full income. Pasquale Feroone, business agent of Local 1235, ILA, was last Thursday freed on \$10,000 bail. He is charged with the \$70,000 shake-down in the "patriotic" strike of December, 1950, when he blocked the unloading of imported Soviet furs. The furs were unloaded when the demanded graft was paid. He was freed earlier on \$20,000 bail in a Newark court growing out of the same charges on the New Jersey side.

The exposure by the Crime Commission that over a period of five years more than \$182,000 was paid to ILA officials in extorted "gifts," created a crisis for the Ryan clique in the 22-man council.

Much time was spent figuring out how to explain the more than \$170,000 the rest of Ryan's men collected. A resolution was finally accepted forbidding any ILA locals or officers to accept "gifts or gratuity" from employers. But the resolution also said the ban does not apply to a "Christmas bonus or gift" that an officer gets from his own employer. The resolution will undoubtedly cause ILA officers to be a little more "careful" in the manner in which they collect their "gifts," especially in view of the "double-crossing" way some of the employers made public such embarrassing payments.

With the apparent belief by the ILA's legal counsel that the story being prepared for the Crime Commission on the "anti-Communist" fund will stand up, it was also announced that all rumors—that Ryan is preparing to resign are groundless.

A day earlier, the ILA charged the Crime Commission was a "sounding board" for the Communists.

Parkchester

(Continued from Page 1)

New York Jewish Conference; Rev. Edward McGowan of the Epworth Methodist League; and Sam Goldstein, president of Local 998 of the AFL United Auto Workers (UAW-AFL).

The conference planned a delegation to meet with Frederick Ecker, president of Metropolitan Life, and decided to seek legislation in private housing, as well as public. It voted to back the Metcalfe-Jack bill in the State Legislature to investigate private housing discrimination.

Joining Robinson in lending encouragement to the campaign were Oscar Hammerstein, II, prominent Broadway producer, and Sidney Poitier, Negro actor who starred in the movie production of "Cry, the Beloved Country."

"I want you to know I am with you with all my heart in this battle which must and will be won," Hammerstein messaged. Poitier declared he supported the conference program "wholeheartedly."

Oliver T. Martin, vice-president

IN MEMORIAM

Honor the Memory of

of
ISIDORE WEISSBERG

Leader of the Dressmakers Rank and File
President of Lodge 322, J.P.F.O., I.W.O.

Wednesday, January 14
5:30 P.M.

at the
Capitol Hotel
8th Avenue and 51st Street
New York City
Subscription: 50 cents

Auction: R. F. and Lodge 322, J.P.F.O.

of the Bronx organization of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the gathering that the Negro people would be satisfied with nothing less than equal status at Parkchester.

The sharp contrast between the friendly reception she received from Parkchester residents and the hostile attitude of management was described to the conference by Mrs. Decatur. The management set up a 24-hour guard outside her door for the first three months as a means of harassment. The guard was withdrawn after a protest meeting attended by 300.

Earle K. Moore, co-chairman of the Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town, reported there were now six Negro families living in his development, also built by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Others who spoke were Dr. Stella Chess, psychiatrist of the Northside Center for Child Development; Sol Green, member of the board of directors of Queensview Houses, interracial co-op in Queens; Mrs. Sally Reimer, executive secretary of the Parkchester Committee; William Messing, attorney for the Decatur family.

Chairman was Mrs. Paula Brenner, president of the Parents Association of P. S. 53.



Shopper's Guide

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Coatings—Winter and 1953 Spring fabrics—worth \$4.95 to \$29 yd. elsewhere... sold here up to \$15 yd.—now from \$1.65 to \$1 yd.

Fine skirt lengths—worth much more—\$1.95 yd.

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All orders for Sunday Workers must be in the business office no later than 11 a.m. Thursdays due to the elimination of the Late Harlem Edition.

Circulation Dept.

A Negro Actor Looks for Employment in Hollywood

Negro actor Irvin Moseley writes of his search for employment in the film and radio industries, in the first issue of the progressive new journal *Hollywood Review*, sponsored by the Arts, Sciences and Professional Council, (7410 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood).

Moseley's shocking account of his trek to a film studio and a radio studio in quest of work in the craft in which he is highly skilled (he recently starred in the Los Angeles production of Herb Tank's *Longitude 49*) is told in a factual, almost dispassionate manner which heightens its effectiveness.

We are printing parts of his story below in order to acquaint a wider audience with what he went through and what all Negroes seeking work in films and radio are compelled to go through, and to emphasize the responsibility of white artists in the fight against discrimination in these fields. As Moseley points out in the conclusion of his article, this problem is "certainly the immediate concern of the white artist, the white professionals whose prestige and standing can only rise with each victory for equal rights and fall with each defeat."

By IRVIN MOSELEY

Less than .001 percent of 15,000 weekly film workers in Hollywood are colored employees. Almost all of them are employed in menial or janitorial positions.

There are more colored women judges in America, in proportion to the white population, than there are colored actors working in films.

My first trip to a Hollywood film studio is vivid in my mind and will always remain so. On a certain day last year I came to the gate of a major studio and looked with interest at the beautiful, long buildings set on handsome grounds. I was excited. I had had a good deal of stage experience but I was anxious to act and to speak before the cameras of Hollywood.

A guard directed me to a building on the "lot." I went in full of confidence. A man appeared before me and asked, "What do you want?"

"An audition," I replied. "Take off everything but your trousers," the man said.

I stared at the man, blushing. Then I began to undress, but I was angry. I had expected an interview, an audition, or to be handed a script to read. I—

"Sorry, We can't use you." I looked up at the man, "Can I read to you?"

His voice rose. "I said we can't use you."

I buttoned my shirt carefully. I put on my coat and walked out. Once more I looked at the long buildings with their sound stages. But this time my face was burning and anger rose inside me. This time the buildings seemed shadowed with evil.

I waited a long time for the bus back to town.

Then I heard that the radio studios were changing their attitudes towards colored.

I called CBS. The man on the phone said "—well—yes. But I don't think much will come of it. I'm afraid you'll be wasting your time."

I said quickly, "I'd like to have the audition anyway."

He made an appointment for the following day and looked over the material I brought. He seemed surprised. "I thought you people did not like doing colored roles."

I explained that we objected to stereotyped parts and degrading roles. He seemed to half understand and told me to go ahead. When I had finished, another man

had joined the first one. They were both silent, looking me over intently. The second man with emphasis, "You're an actor, You sure are." Then he shook his head. "Well, we'll see. I'm afraid that—I'm still waiting."

I buy the trade papers in Hollywood. I call casting directors. I go out to the studios. I check up on every opening, real or rumored that I hear about—"Keep in touch—No colored this picture—call us next week—come around next month—"

So much for one man's story. I'm sure it can be duplicated over and over again by almost any colored person seeking employment in the film industry.

And it's no accident that racial discrimination in the film industry

shares the limelight with black-living, censorship, and political persecutions. All these practices have the same authors, producers and financial backers. And these same people have the temerity to mouth overseas phrases about America's "democracy" while refusing to practice it at home.

I would like to emphasize one point. The fight against these practices is everybody's business. And it is certainly the immediate concern of the white artist, the white professionals, whose prestige and standing can only rise with each victory for equal rights and fall with each defeat.

The fight against discrimination in the film industry today is the immediate concern and obligation of all.

HITS STATE'S RESISTANCE TO EDUCATION USES OF TV

The hearings of New York State's Temporary Commission on the Use of Television for Educational Purposes this week heard a labor spokesman charge that some of its members were prejudiced against use of television for non-commercial educational purposes.

The union official, whose speech electrified the 150 educators and representatives of civic and cultural groups attending the Buffalo hearings, was Hugh Thompson, Western New York director of the CIO.

Thompson pointed out that the delay in holding the hearings showed the "laxity" and "lack of interest" on the part of the State government in such educational projects.

"Education is not a luxury—it is a living, breathing process of democracy," he said in his stirring plea to the commission.

"Anyone who says we can't afford four million or five million or even 10 million dollars for educational TV doesn't know what they are talking about and certainly doesn't have the best interests of the people at heart."

The Commission is holding public hearings to decide the fate of a program to set up a network of 10 State-operated television stations for educational purposes.

The Federal Communications Commission has given the State until this June to get started on



building the stations, and unless the Television Commission can get the State Legislation to appropriate funds for the project this session, it will die.

This would mean that the channels the F. C. C. has set aside for educational TV would be turned over to commercial exploitation—in other words no education but more horror stories, chauvinistic movies—and more commercials of course.

The educational program would cost four million dollars to launch, and two million dollars a year to keep-up—about one fifth of one percent of the State's budget.

MISTER PRESIDENT

Look, Mister President, from your white citadel, Look on the Rosenbergs in a cold death cell.

Gentlemen of state, The hour is late; We carry here a message that has burned like fire; Why has Congress so suddenly adjourned?

We bring you in our outraged hands The flame of Justice burning in all lands; A fire that rages, though the headlines say, Rosenbergs Denied Appeal Today.

Yes, it is dark in courts of hate Where traitors cluster, deadly as sharks; But still our torchlight burns, and though tyrants stamp it into tiny sparks it flares up in men's hearts and returns!

Mister President, yours can be the flame; It can glow like gold beside your name; But if the words of doom are all you see, your name will sink in the gloom of infamy.

Mister President, your chance is now; The bent back of humanity watches from its plow; The eyes of ages watch you from the sea; The very air above you pleads that they be free; Your chance is now — think well, Mister President.

PAUL CARTER.

on the scoreboard—by lester rodney

Surprise 3rd Place Finisher in AP Vote

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS runs an annual year-end poll of some 155 sports writers and commentators to name the "Athlete of the Year." The winner this year is Bob Mathias, Olympic decathlon champ and Stanford U. football star. Second, with 19 first place votes is Rocky Marciano, new heavyweight champ.

A strong third with 17 first place votes is the great Czech runner Emil Zatopek. Which is passing interesting since this poll, conducted by American scribes only, has not been thought of in terms of foreign athletes.

Card Pitching Makes Them Threat

THERE'S A LOT of fear of the possibilities of Eddie Stanky's St. Louis Cardinals next season by ballplayers of other teams. Main reason is depths of pitching strength. There's Staley, Stu Miller, the really phenomenal newcomer who could just win and win; Wilmer Mizell, hard-throwing southpaw who has the respect of rival batters and is expected to come fast in his second year; holdovers Chambers, Presko, Boyer and relief aces Yuhas and Brazle. As staffs go, this is solid.

As for the rest, there is Musial the great, Schoendienst at second, right behind Brooklyn's Robinson in all around efficiency, the improved plugger Solly Hemus at short, and a lot of holes to fill. Can Slaughter have another good season at 37 or was it a last gasp? Who's on first? Will rookie Jablonski change the situation at third?

This doesn't seem to be nearly as well balanced a club as either the Dodgers or Giants, but with that fast coming pitching and Musial, it is rightly considered a potential flag threat.

Maybe the Pitchers Will Be Crying Now

CARL FURILLO, whose batting average dropped from .295 to .247 last summer, had a minor operation to correct a tear duct condition in his eyes. He thinks that was his trouble.

"SPORTING NEWS" has blossomed out with a Six Point Program for baseball. We go along with shortening the season by two weeks and getting the World Series finished before Oct. 1. The players are very, very tired and the winds are beginning to nip. Ditto the uniform playoff between the two leagues in case of a tie. The differential is an obvious stupidity which should be rectified by the Commissioner. Also the abolition of the Shaughnessy Playoff system in the minors, which makes a mockery of the entire season long race and doesn't pay the players nearly enough for the extra games. The other proposals are hardly controversial.

But how about a point 7, which should really be point 1—"All clubs playing our national pastime are to judge players by ability and not by color of skin."

Joe Black's Control

IN 142 INNINGS of pitching, all but 12 of the tension-packed relief variety, Joe Black of the Dodgers walked only 41 batters, an amazing mark explaining one important facet of his league-leading earned run average. There are no ready statistics to show it, but undoubtedly some of those 41 were of the deliberate variety, making the mark all the more tremendous.

\$\$\$ and Some Paris Clippings

THANKS TO "Lantern" of the Bronx for \$2 for the paper with the short note "Better late ———. For peace in 1953 and forever." Doesn't have to be longer than that.

Also another \$2 from E. R. of New Orleans, who sends along some pages from "Ce Soir," Paris evening newspaper edited by Louis Aragon, poet of the French resistance. The clippings are from a fascinating series called "We Distribute Fifteen Hundred Billion Dollars" which is apparently creating a sensation. Ce Soir pretends that Andre Wurmser, a well known feature writer, has mysteriously become very rich (in a way to be later revealed, it says). He decides to use his wealth to benefit the nation. Each article deals with a different field where improvement is needed, schools, houses, health, electrification, plumbing, theatre, waterway project. . . .

In each case there are interviews (evidently real ones) with the actual heads of departments asking how much is needed to do the job. Sometimes there are maps and sketches showing exactly how it could be done.

One of the articles deals with sports. The head of the French Olympic Committee figures 50 million francs are needed, "since most of the contestants are workers who need financial aid to buy sports clothes, equipment, training—plus programs to be set up in all schools, institutions, the army, together with contests open to the French masses. "Done," cries Ce Soir, "You shall have it." When Wurmser asked Monsieur Delauney, soccer football head, what is needed most, he said stadiums throughout the country. He is vague about the amount needed, saying it is "incalculable." "Incalculable?—it's granted!" answers Ce Soir.

Monsieur Mension, general secretary of the Workers Sports and Gymnastics Federation, is not so vague. He points to 232 billion needed for swimming pools in the outlying districts, also some for skiing. In fact, he can use the whole amount for sports alone. A whimsical headline has Wurmser saying: "I Am Demoralizing the Nation. ARREST ME."

As readers may have guessed, Wurmser gets his dream funds from the needless giant war budget.

Our New Orleans friend comments that the "Worker" may not be in a position to distribute billions, even in fancy (and that's no lie!). She suggests the paper enlarge its letters from readers department, saying many people tell her this is the first thing they read in other papers, and "wouldn't it be much more true of ours?"

Thanks for the thought, and for the clippings.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM DRAWN BY UE DISTRICT 4

The Legislative Committee of District Council Four of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers has adopted legislative programs which it is proposed to press in Albany and Washington.

The eight-point program for the state is as follows:

- Repeal the Hughes-Brees Law.
- Increase unemployment compensation maximum to \$40 per week; minimum to \$15 per week; extend duration of benefits for 52 weeks; eliminate one week waiting period; eliminate seven-week penalty for strikers; add \$3 for each dependent up to five dependents.
- Increase Workmen's Compensation maximum to \$40 per week; minimum to \$15 per week; provide compensation for lost time at medical examinations and hearings; provide compensation for partial disability for silicosis victims; increase duration of benefits for specific injuries.
- Amend equal pay law to eliminate clause allowing discrimination in wage rates because of "factors other than sex."
- Oppose restrictions on labor's political rights such as the Erwin-Travia bills proposed in the last session.
- Increase State aid to cities for support and maintenance of public schools; increase salaries for teachers and school employees.

- Elimination of gross business tax prohibition.
- State minimum wage law providing \$1.25 per hour.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The legislative program for Washington:

- End the Wage Freeze.
- Repeal Taft-Hartley Act; Re-enact Wagner National Labor Relations Act.
- Enact a permanent federal FEPC with powers of enforcement.
- Federal Pension of \$125 per month for all workers 60 or over.
- Federal Housing Program of 150,000 Housing Units per year.
- Federal aid to public school education.
- Federal supplement to increase State Unemployment Insurance Benefits.
- Enact a \$1.25 Minimum Wage Law.
- Repeal McCarran and Smith Acts and Walter McCarran Immigration Law.
- Cut taxes by \$40,000,000 with tax exemption for all earning less than \$4,000 per year.



Foley Square

(Continued from Page 1)

"must show—not with the sky-writing of McCarran or the wild phrases of McCarthy—that these books set forth a rule for overthrow of the United States government by force and violence. There is no rule in Marxism-Leninism for the overthrow of the United States government by force and violence. Marxist-Leninism denounces and rejects the uses of conspiracy, palace revolution and putsches."

The lawyer called attention to writings of V. I. Lenin, offered as evidence by the prosecution. He pointed out that a quotation offered dealing with preparation for the "armed insurrection" was written in 1902 and dealt with a program for overthrow of the "absolutist Czarist government of Russia."

"This is no more a rule for action than the history of the Minute Men in the American Revolution," he declared.

He warned the jury not to be misled by the prosecutor's talk about "using a depression to stir up a revolt." This talk, he said, was refuted by the Communist Party's program to ease the blows of an economic crisis. This program, offered as defense evidence, he pointed out, called for government projects, expansion of foreign trade and other measures to fight unemployment and meet the needs of the people.

QUOTES LENIN

McTernan quoted from Lenin's writings in 1917, where he envisaged peaceful development of the revolution against the Krensky government.

"That government put the bayonet on the agenda," the lawyer declared. "Only when that government put the bayonet on the agenda and used it did the masses commence the uprising. Freedom-loving people everywhere will overthrow tyranny by force. It was done here. Thomas Jefferson wrote it in the Declaration of Independence. Only tyrants need to fear the people."

He reminded the jury that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn had testified the party had adopted as its position the October, 1942 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the famous Schneiderman case.

As Assistant Prosecutor David L. Marks shouted objections, McTernan read from that decision, which stated:

"A tenable conclusion from the foregoing is: that the party in 1927 desired to achieve its purpose by peaceful and democratic means, and as a theoretical matter justified the use of force and violence only as a method of preventing an attempted forcible counter-revolution once the Party had obtained control in a peaceful manner, as a method of last resort to enforce the majority will if at some indefinite future time because of peculiar circumstances constitutional or peaceful channels were no longer open."

WHAT IT MEANS

McTernan urged the jurors to eliminate, while studying the evidence, the "emotional content" from the phrase "dictatorship of the proletariat."

"It doesn't mean one-man government," he said. "It means dictatorship of a class."

He showed by example how the present U. S. government was actually the "dictatorship of big business." He explained how "force" used by the dictatorship is "force" to enforce laws against racial discrimination, to eliminate capitalist exploitation, to obtain land for the huge state-owned power plants and to defend the state from outside invaders.

"It is lawful force," the lawyer explained. "It is nonsense to conclude you can govern a new society without force. Would the new society be bound by laws that would guarantee a 'fair' profit for Consolidated Edison or the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.? Or pay men and women different

wages for the same work? Or permit discrimination against Negroes in private industry? Or permit destruction of farm products to keep prices up? Of course, the new state would not permit itself to be trammeled by such laws. There would be new laws for a new society."

McTernan was analysing the evidence against his four clients—Claudia Jones, Jacob Mindel, Alexander Bittelman and V. J. Jerome—when the trial was adjourned to reconvene at 10:30 a.m. Monday in the U. S. Courthouse, Room 110.

FBI Stoolie

(Continued from Page 4)

of the prosecution in using the act to impose thought-control and carry on a campaign to discredit the ILWU. She said a new crime was being created—the crime of reading. Her remarks, she told the court, were no stronger than briefs filed by the defense in the case, and went no further than statements made by Associate Justice Black and Douglas of the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Wiig sat looking out the window through her recital and then, in the manner of a man who had already made up his mind, he said: "I am not satisfied with your explanation." He ordered the United States attorney, A. William Barlow, to investigate to determine if a contempt show-cause order should be issued.

What Mrs. Bouslog said in her Sunday speech about rules of evidence being scrapped was ironically proved later in the trial when Lautner, the professional ex-Communist, was allowed to testify without any restraint to alleged speeches made and conversations held by people even unknown to the defendants.

What's On?

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Drafting of 19-Year-Old Youths Begun

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—New York State has begun drafting 19-year-olds, it was disclosed over the week-end by Selective Service officials.

Nearly all states expect to be drafting 19-year-olds by March.

Draft director Lewis B. Hershey may carry his fight early to the new GOP Congress for changes in rules to draft "post-Korean fathers and those who cannot meet the present physical-mental standards."

Meanwhile, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff who accompanied President-elect Eisenhower on his trip to Korea, declared that he did not know how to end the Korean war and that he had met no one who did know how.

The General made his statement in the course of three-and-a-half hours' testimony in the first hearing of the House Armed Services Committee on Jan. 8. Gen. Bradley's testimony was labeled "top secret" by Rep. Dewey Short (R-Mo.), committee chairman, who gave the press a censored briefing for the closed hearing.

Short admitted that the question of using atomic weapons in Korea had been discussed. He said Gen. Bradley had left the committee with no intimation of whether or not atomic weapons would be used.

The testimony revealed that Navy and Marine Corps planes, in Korea had used up—as of last May—more bombs, rockets, machine-gun bullets and other ordnance than they had used all over the world in World War II.

The committee will also hear other members of the Joint Chiefs, according to Short, who said there will also be some discussion of Gen. MacArthur's statement that there is a "clear and definite solution" to the Korean war.

President-elect Eisenhower is reported to have prepared proposals regarding the war for his inauguration address next week. Speculation has centered on the probability that he will announce a Spring offensive in order to drive the Koreans—and Chinese back to the Korean "narrows" about 100 to 150 miles below the Manchurian border, which would bring the valuable tungsten mines of North Korea within U. S. control.

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